BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Julius Cresar." Booth. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce." Niblo's Garden,—"La Belle Sauvage," Mrs. John

OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty" Recon St. James Theater.-"Marriage." J. S. Mackaye UNION SQUARE THEATER.—Variety Company.
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"The Veteran." Lester

Association Hall.-Lecture. Dr. Burr. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-Birch, Wambold, etc.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between Third

Business Notices.

NEWSMEN AND BOYS can now be supplied will THE DALLY WITNESS without having to wait, as formerly. The paper has been somewhat enlarged, and is now printed on The Israe PRESENT fast press, The Witness press being toe slow for increasing circulation. Each edition contains the latest news up to the moment of go

SAVE FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Buy the celebrated Wilson Shittan Sawing-Marinar. The best libe world, Price \$45. Sold on easy payments of \$5 a month. Ware results for severa, A few good Cancassers and Agents watered, Office and Salestoom, Wilson Shwing-Maurinar Company, 707 Broadway. SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, the Western terminus

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THEFTHE Advertisers residing up town may

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872.

The British Government denies the report of a secret treaty for the separation of Canada - The report that the Pope is about to leave Rome is again denied. Joseph Mazzim is dead.

in the U.S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Trumbull spoke on Civil Service Reform. The amendment to the Approprintion bill appropriating \$50,000 to the President to earry out the Civil Service regulations was adopted In the House, a Committee was appointed to investigate the charges against Secretary Robeson. A bill steneting the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on third of the Customs duties in legal-tender notes was

The Union Pacific Railroad 14 again obstructed. Three men were hilled and five wounded by a boiler explosion in Maline, Mich. - The election in Banger shows large Republican gains. - A mother and three children have been murdered near Dayton, Ohio. The oil-producers of Pennsylvania have erganized against the "Southern Improvement Company," and will bring the matter before the Legislature

A new Eric Directory has been formed with Gan. John

Already, the Democrats of New-Hampshire are talking of throwing the election for Governor, held to-day, into the House. This is a diminution in the tone herctofore preserved by that party, and may be accepted by Republicans as a hopeful augury. The appearances now are that there will be a full vote polled regarded as the master-spirit of this coup throughout the State.

Missouri politics, almost always in a turbid condition, receive further agitation at the hands of Mr. W. M. Grosvenor, whose letter, printed on the second page of THE TRIBUNE. makes sharp answer to a former correspondent. Mr. Grosvenor's points are well taken, and, if he does not conclusively establish them, he has fortified his own position.

The absurd Canadian story that a secret treaty, providing for the independence of Canada, in certain contingencies, was in existence, received its final quietus in the British Parliament, yesterday. Mr. Knatchball-Hu- the premises. We cannot mistake in assuming gessen, Under Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, in reply to a query, thought it too absurd to notice such a report, but out of deference to the interrogator, he replied that no treaty, as described, had ever existed. The rumor was a wild figment of a colonial brain.

The letter of Col. Jussen to the editor of The Chicago Tribune, indicates a laxity of official Let not the public service be embarrassed by morality in Chicago not less alarming than that of the Leets and Stockings in New-York. He declares plainly that a brother of the President attempted proposed collusion with him to defraud the Government, and that a cousin. after dismissal for grave misappropriation of funds, received almost immediate reappointment to office. Col. Jussen speaks directly. and his charges should be at once thoroughly sifted and explained by those most concerned.

As might be expected, the sacrifice of Surveyor Longstreet, to placate the exacerbated Republicans of Louisiana, fails to have the least effect. While Collector Casey, for whom the President seems to have a clinging affection, is retained, the head and front of the whole offending is untouched. Surveyor Longstreet's resignation was forced upon him by the scandalous and unchecked proceedings of Casey and Packard, and so his head is accepted as a vicarious sacrifice. This whole unhappy business has now gone too far, apparently, for any remedy; and the Administration seems ad to persist in the fatal error which was made when the Collector and Marshal were permitted to remain after their conspiracy.

We are sorry to be obliged to take from Collector Arthur the credit which he received yesterday for appearing finally to dispose of Leet & Stocking. His order relating to the disposal of goods under General Order was well calculated to deceive; and a careful investigation now discloses the fact that the old able hostility by indefatigable conspiracies, Hing is not broken, scarcely disturbed. The Although of a delicate constitution, and city last Pall. And we may add that the true of Arc, and Queen Elizabeth on a white horse, hurli-

parade of firms authorized to receive goods under General Order turns out to be a screen for the notorious firm of Leet & Stocking, who are by no means dispossessed of their much-coveted "plums." This is discouraging news, and the scandal is increased by the discovery that most of the new go-betweens are Tammany Democrats, who find their natural organization ineffective, he created the affiliations in the Custom-house.

Both Senate and House Committees were at work in the French arms investigation, yesterday, and the results reached were conclusive upon the points heretofore made. It is hardly worth while to restate the case, which is tolerably familiar to newspaper readers already; but, if any evidence were needed to show that the Government officers were guilty of the grossest negligence and mismanagement in disposing of the unused arms, it may be found in the testimony brought out yesterday. Gradually the responsibility for the sale of the bulk of the arms has been narrowed down to a single subordinate officer, who had almost unlimited powers and discretion in the delicate business, even though it was known that the war in Europe was sure to send agents of both belligerents into the market. This sub-official knew that the goods he sold went from the Government store-houses direct to the French transports. He must have known, unless he was an idiot, that the agents to whom be sold, after he was forbidden to sell to the Remingtons, were acting for that firm, or for the French Government. The case is really made up on the evidence of officials, who seem to be "the Government," after all that is said and done.

THE REVOLUTION IN ERIE. At noon yesterday, a meeting of Directors

of the Eric Railroad was convened in their room at the Eric office, Messrs, Jay Gould (President), Sherwood, Eldridge and Drake were in the building, but refused to be present, denouncing the meeting as illegal. Messrs Advertising Rates.

Daily Tribune, 30c., 40c., 55c., and 81 per line.
SEMI-WILELY TRIBUNE, 35 and 35 per line.
Weekly Tribune, 82, 83, and 85 per line.
According to position in the paper.

B. McClellan, with Messrs. S. L. M. Barlow, William R. Travers, Henry G. Stebbins, Charles Day, and W. W. Sherman (of Duncan, Sherman & Co.), who had been previously agreed save the medical search of the following their search of the following their search of the following old searc on as Directors, were present, having to exclude them, with the following old Advertisements for this week's issue of THE Directors: Messrs. F. A. Lane, Hilton, Simous, Geo. C. Hall, Henry Thompson, H. N. Otis, Archer (who presided), Ramsdell, and Justin D. White; Gen. Dix being first chosen in place of James Fisk, jr., deceased; most of the others taking the place of Messrs. Yesterday there was great excitement in the French | Hilton, Simons, Otis, Thompson, White, and Lane, who successively resigned. These began to elect, one by one, as new Directors the gentlemen above-named, as present for that purpose, defying an injunction from Judge Ingraham obtained by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, who, backed by a squad of police, flourished it in their faces, and commanded them to desist. Mr. Barlow in turn ordered Shearman to leave the room, which he defied. The choice of new Directors having been concluded, they took their seats at the Board, and proceeded to elect Gen. John A. Dix President of the Company (vice Gould,) O. H. P. Aicher, Vice-President, H. N. Otis, Secretary, W. W. Sherman, Treasurer, and John W. Hilton Transportation Clerk. Messrs. A. Dix as President. — Mayor Hall's trial is adjourned owing to the illness of a juror. — Leet and Stisskurz prove to be still concerned in the General Order.

Stisskurz prove to be still concerned in the General Order. Counsel and Samuel L. M. Barlow chosen in rested for grand largeny. —— The ferry-beat Westfield was seried under a indement in the Madden suit. —— their stead. Messrs. Dix, Barlow, and Travers of innocent blood. But both have alike failed of the full fruition of the free Rome already existing in the Executive Committee. It was next resolved that no money be paid save on the orders of President Dix or Vice-President Archer, and that all employés of the Road be instructed to obey no orders emanating from Jay Gould or his subordinates.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who is popularly d'état, soon appeared at the front, and order reigned in Warsaw at the date of our last advices. Gen. Dix received last evening communications from the several superintendents, assuring him that they would obey no orders not emanating from him.

We regard this excellent day's work as provisional only. There must be an election of Directors by the stockholders, who (in spite of the doctrine maintained in countless petitions to the Legislature) are the only competent authority in that the new Board and its officers will welcome such an election, and we are assured that Mr. Gould will cheerfully defer to it. So, gentlemen of the Legislature! please to order an election forthwith, and take care that upright, capable men are designated for Inspectors. a conflict of authority, and be sure that no more of the stockholders' property is wasted in a war of cross-suits and injunctions!

MAZZINI.

The most unquiet spirit of the century has passed away from the earth. A dispatch from Pisa announces that Mazzini is dead. There is not a throne in Europe but is firmer to-day in consequence of the death of this student and thinker. He was conspiracy incarnate. As long as he lived, there was no security against insurrections and revolutions. His attempts were not dependent upon resources, upon coöperation, not even upon common sense. He seemed to consider continual activity more important than success. Others of his cotemporaries accepted defeat as final, and gave up the fight. Leicester-square was full of revolutionists on the retired list, who did nothing but recall their former combats and nnnack their hearts with words. Victor Hugo sat in his rocky nest at Guernsey, making the winds and waves the confidants of his sorrow and his scorn for France and her ruler. Even Kossuth, who utterly refused any compromise or reconciliation with the house of Austria, had not sufficient energy of character to make use of circumstances like Andrassy, or to defy possibilities like Mazzini. He could decline his periodical elections like the inflexible Genoese, but he could not, like him, emphasize his declarations of irreconcil-

racked by diseases which have tortured his life and finally closed it, there has not been an hour of Mazzini's sixty-four years, since he arrived at manhood, which has not been occupied with earnest and audacious work for the union and the liberty of Italy. As a boy, he was a Carbonaro; but finding this powerful machinery of "Young Italy," and ruled it with that iron grasp which belongs to great thinkers no less than to great soldiers. He organized armies and hurled them against the petty despots of the Peninsula, always meeting with defeat and disaster, but never bating one jot of his enthusiasm and his pertinacity. In his hunted life of plots and treasons, in his dreary exiles of London and of Switzerland, in his stormy journeys of propaganda throughout the continent, he was always consistent, always loving Italy like a lover, and worshiping liberty with religion, and elevating, like the antique patriots of Rome, the thought of patriotism above that of morality, the duty of the citizen above the claim of individual conscience.

There was no limit of enemies or antagonisms in his struggling life. It was not alone the constituted authorities which he attacked; he sustained, also, bitter polemical contests with his friends and fellow revolutionists. He was passionately devoted to the ideal of a free and consolidated Italian republic, with Rome as capital, and he never could endure the name of the federation in his presence. He hated the federals scarcely less than the monarchists. He was through life a Theist and a Christian. Dio e popolo, God and the people, was his constant warery, and thousands of those with whom he acted, in their revolt from the errors of the papacy, denied God and rejected all religion. Against all such be defended his faith with energy and spirit. Not only in the realm of theory but in that of action as well, he was fiercely intolradically and barshly from Garibaldi in plans of action. It is only a few days since Garibaldi wrote to a friend, who desired to reconcile them, that they were too old to change, and that no relations were possible with Mazzini, except perfect submission, and that this

was out of the question. It was not that Mazzini was so especially impracticable or violent himself. His energy of conviction was such that it was not possible for him to see the other side of the question. He served as a volunteer under Garibaldi, but soon left him. He tried to assist Guerrazzi in the government of Florence and was contemptuously refused all connection with it. He was willing to be a servant of servants, if his masters would let him serve in his own way, and help him about it. The freedom and the unity of Italy was to him a solemn and august thing, to be pursued by every possible stratagem and expedient, the end hallowing the means, as the rising sun glorifies every path that leads to the East. Of his early youth, be says: "At that 'time even the immature conception inspired 'me with a mighty hope that flashed before my spirit like a star. I saw regenerate Italy becoming at one bound the missionary of a "religion of progress and fraternity far grander and vaster than that she gave to humanity in the past."

The central and informing soul of this worship of Italy was his adoration of Rome. From utterly different points of view, by ways which were never parallel, he and Garibaldi, through a lifetime of plotting and fighting, drew continually nearer to the capital. How much of Mazzini's life was wasted in this exhausting quest, can never be estimated, for his labors and his sufferings alike were in secret. The whole world looked on at Garibaldi's wounds at Aspromonte, and at the shameful slaughter of Mentana, where Failly, with his new Chassepôts, brought down upon the Empire the curse dreamed of and worshiped. that feverish fit of freedom which Rome enjoyed in 1849, Mazzini was her tribune. But when Italy had perfected her unity, and the Eternal City had become her capital, neither the thinker or the warrior entered into her opened gates. Mazzini had educated Italy into a nation. Garibaldi had thrown three kingdoms at the feet of the King of Piedmont. Had they not lived, Victor Emanuel might not have entered Rome; but while he lived they would not. Perhaps it is yet reserved for the "lame lion of Caprera" to climb the hill of the Capitol. But Mazzini has died without the sight his eyes had desired, and his hands labored for, with perity and with patience, through a noble, though wasted life. His best eulogy has been written by Mr. Carlyle, a man not given to much praise of Republicans or of beaten men: A man of genius and virtue, a man of ster-'ling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind, one of those rare men, numerable, unfortunately, but as units in this world, who are worthy to be called martyr souls, who, in "silence, piously in their daily life, understand 'and practice what is meant by that."

ELECTION FRAUDS AND LAWS.

At our last State Election, this remarkable anomaly was presented: While the aggregate vote was less than it had been the year be fore (when a Governor and Representatives in Congress were chosen), the vote of Kings County-that is, of our sister city of Brooklyn-was increased more than Seven Thousand ; and, while nearly if not quite every other County showed large Republican gains (Hoffman's Thirty-three Thousand majority for Governor in 1870 having been transformed into an average Republican majority of nearly Twenty Thousand), Kings County, and especially its great city, showed a moderate Democratic gain! The totals, as canvassed,

were as follows: Woodford......15,403 Scribner.......18,979 Total......40,601 Total

Dem. majority, 9,795 Dem. majority, 10,113 Yet five districts of the VIth and XIIth Wards, wherein the frauds were last Fall most gigantic, were not canvassed, though it was pretended that they had polled over Three Thousand votes. Had the returns from these districts been counted, the aggregate vote would have been swelled more than Ten Thousand, while the Democratic majority would have exceeded Twelve Thousand!

Of this extraordinary result, there is one only and simple explanation-Fraud. Enormous repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and nefarious counting, made the Democratic majority many thousands more than it should have been. Hence, we are confident that the Citizens' Committee of Seventy-live are quite within the truth in reporting that more than

Democratic majority was increased by at least Five Thousand votes.

Can it be necessary to add that government by the people becomes the dreariest of farces, the wickedest of shams, if this cannot be stopped? That the electoral vote of this State was given to Seymour and Blair by frauds on the ballot-boxes, deliberately contrived and carried into effect at the cost of several hundreds of thousands of dollars remorselessly stolen from our tax-payers for the purpose, is as clear as sunlight. The Sixty Thousand majority in this City for Seymour, the Seventy-odd Thousand for Hoffman, were manufactured to order. They were fabricated, because the Tammany Ring supposed so many would make the result "safe." Had twice these majorities been required, they could and would have been concocted; but our City's debt would have been Two or Three Millions heavier than it now is.

Surely, the despotism of Czar Alexander is liberty, the plebiscitum of Louis Napoleon is decency, compared with this.

Our laws are partly in fault. As the Roman republic did not punish parricide, holding it inconceivable, so the founders of our Republic, the framers of our State Constitutions, never dreamed that citizens of a free community could be found base enough to corrupt and falsify a popular verdict, declared and authenticated through an election. The ballot-boxstuffer, the vote-miscounter, were to them not only miscreants who never had been, but who never could exist. Hence we understand that, at a recent day, a district attorney intent on indicting a squad who had stuffed ballotboxes after the votes were cast but before they had been counted, could find no law whereby that crime could be punished!

Mr. John J. Davenport has prepared for submission to our Legislature an Election Law which seem to us quite complete and effective. It consists of ninety-two sections, but there is erant of doubt or opposition. If he differed not one too many, because the infinite devices from Ferrari in philosophy, he differed no less of ingenious villainy must be met and baiffed at so many different points. This bill makes every willful offense against the purity of elections a felony, and punishes it by one to five years' confinement in a State Prison. False personation; illegal registering; refusing the vote of a legal elector who tenders the requisite evidence of his right; receiving and polling a vote in disregard of a challenge legally made; polling the votes of known repeaters; stuffing or smashing the boxes; destroying votes legally polled before they shall have been counted; miscounting or misreturning, &c., &c., are all declared the felonies they truly are, and subjected to condign punishment. We trust that this bill, amended wherever change can render it more effective, will be passed in season to pass it again in case it should be returned with objections by

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

If it be correctly reported that the Senate sub-Committee on Commerce have agreed to report a bill authorizing foreign-built steamships to be registered as American, we may be quite sure that no such provision will ever be enacted into law. It looks to us like a practical surrender not only of our foreign but of the better part of our coasting trade also to Europe. That there are shipping houses at once American and foreign-that is, composed in part of Britons or Germans who have, and of their brothers or fathers who have not, been naturalized in this country, is well known. These, by merely registering their foreign-built steamships as American, may not only run them from our ports to all foreign ports, but from New-York to Norfolk, Savannah, New-Orleans and Galveston. If this is to be legalized, we may at once abandon the hope of ever again rejoicing at the launch of an American steamship. But it is not possible that Congress will assent to

assertion which has several thousand times been demonstrated to be false. If it were true, its irrelevancy and worthlessness would be felt by all the men who cannot sell their labor, and who, consequently, cannot buy coats, cheap or dear. Protection, on the other hand, does not concern itself about prices, but leaves them to be determined by the quiet adjustment between demand and supply. Protection aims to defend our country's young industry against the matured industry of foreign states, and to give complete development to our material resources, our ingenuity, our enterprise, our capital, our credit. This accomplished, prices will adjust themselves so effectually that no foreign goods can be sold in competition with American. The avenue to cheapness is steady Protection. The cheapness of British goods is the result of five hundred years of vigilant and obstinate Protection.

How much longer do the Police authorities intend to allow the Elias gang to swindle the public with impunity? Superintendent Kelso ought to break up the establishment at No. 763 Broadway without delay, but if he doubts his right to seize the swindlers, let him at least protect the public by placing a policeman at the door to warn the unsuspecting. Thousands of dollars have already been saved to poor hard-working men and women by THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of this fraud, and the Police can have no valid excuse for failing to

Prize fights, it seems to us, are not of that delicate and refined character which renders it proper for women even of the most advanced type to engage in them. Mr. Jones, City Missionary of Cleveland Ohio, writes in a great state of tribulation to The Plain Dealer, to know if nothing can be dene "to goad the authorities" into stopping a "female tight" which is announced to take place near the line of Stark and Summit Counties, and for which two of the softer sex are now in training. "Sir," writes the indignant Jones to the editor, "this is turning back the hands on the dial plate of time with a vengeance." There was nothing like it, in the opinion of Mr. Jones, during the dark ages. We read of

nothing like it, he says, in the poets of antiquity, for they, as Mr. Jones says in the finest of language, with all their high-flown imagery of the heroic deeds of their gods and goddesses, fail to show us anything analogous to the above;" nor do we find anything like it, as Mr. Jones justly observes, " if we move back still further till we reach the Antidiluvian period," whenever that anti-period may have been. But Mr. Jones is mistaken in supposing this to be, as he calls it, "an unheard-of-before abomination." Women have frequently engaged in prize fights in England, regular challenges passing between them, and regular fisticust combats taking place. According to the new doctrines, there seems to be no reason why man should monopolize this branch of human energy; and women who demonstrate that their sex is not physically the weaker. will go far to remove the objection which has been made, that wemen are not naturally fitted for the business of war. The precedents against this thus Eleven Thousand illegal votes were cast in that far have been confined to Zenobia, Boadicea, Joan

ing " foul scorn" at the Spaniards. As these are pretty well worn out, the Stark County incident comes just in time.

"Who killed Tecumseh?" This is one of those exsperating questions which will probably never be satisfactorily answered; and perhaps it is not of much consequence whether it is answered or not. Gen. Sanderson, an ancient warrior, who died recently at Lancaster, Ohio, and who participated in those old wars, has left certain reminiscences. He was in the battle in which the celebrated Indian was demolished, and he says he doesn't know whether Col. Johnson killed Tecumseb or not, so great was the smoke, noise, and confusion. One thing, however, he states decidedly-the Kentucky troops skinned Tecumseh if they didn't kill him. He saw them in the very act of flaying the defunct chief. His cuticle came off "in strips of about a half foot in length and an inch and a half in width"-the said skin stretching like India-rubber, after it had been dried, which is additional evidence that Tecumseh was a tough customer. While the flaying was going on, the Indian prisoners stood by and howled with affectionate an guish. The body, in the opinion of Gen. Richardson was eaten by wolves. What was done with the dried strips of skin the General did not state-perhaps they were converted into belts or powderpouches for the hunters of Kentucky. Possibly the Kentuckians will not be particularly grateful for this contribution to the military history of the country, skinning a dead enemy having rather gone

To sell themselves to the highest matrimonial pidder is a fashion old and new among young women in most of the social ranks. Poets declare it, cynics growl at it, literary Penelopes do reams of bread and butter about it. Ethel Newcome is always seeking young Farintosh; sly Elizabeth constantly plays bashful love and sweetness for Lovel's benefit. But it is all under the rose; however plainly the fact of the bargain is understood, the fond pair have the wit or the grace to ignore it, and to perform a respectable comedy of truth and affection before the world. It isn't often that we hear of such a case as has lately been airing itself in that dusty den, the English Court of Chancery. The heroine was a young widow, who, after becoming engaged to one adorer, felt a bankering for the plumper purse of another, who proposed huge settlements as an inducement to break that engagement. She kindly mentioned the fact to No. 1, who firmly but mourn fully gave her up-and she married No. 2 and his money. That she should be unhappy, that No. 2 should deceive and maltreat her, and leave her almost penniless, were of course the results of this matter-of-fact bargain. A tedious suit at law ends the story and points its moral.

There is a religious newspaper published at Pittsourgh, called The Methodist Recorder, which publishes selection from the letters which it receives from its subscribers, and at least shows great judgment in making the selection. For example, the man who stops his Recorder must necessarily be an ignoramus because he writes as follows:

"I Desire those Recorders stopped forms correspond to ob-ugo, amilido act want them no more. Junamian ormispin N.J."

-Poor Jerry Strimple cuts but a sorry figure in comparison with "T. H. Scott, Muskingkum," who

"Two weeks without The Recorder! Doer me! Like John in the is of Patmas, "O for grace to sustain us." " -The number of people who admire The Recorder

to the extent of sending \$3 is wonderful, and some admire to the extent of \$4, these last writing in couples. One person sends \$8 for four copies, and says that he don't see how a man can be a Christian and not take The Recorder; and that appears to be also The Recorder's view exactly.

The Hon. Thomas Fitch, in the Descret Territorial Convention, in his argument against polygamy, disposed of the patriarchal precedent in the following neat way: "If Abraham had lived on the line of the overland road in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, if Isaac had been surrounded by forty millions of monogamous Yankees, if Jacob had associated with miners and been jostled by speculators, there would, I apprehend, have been a different order of social life in Palestine." Mr. Fitch also told the Mormons that the American people were not only desirous of cradicating polygamy, but that they were quite able to eradicate it. "You Mormons," he said, may delay the issue, but you cannot evade it. If you stick to polygamy, you will show yourselves to be neither philosophers nor philanthropists." This noble dose of capital common sense ought to have a good effect upon the patriarchs, and probably will string of prices. "The poor man's coat would operate beneficially; for whatever clse they may be.

The public would be glad to know what possible excuse the Postmaster-General can have for supplying the country with copies of The New-York Times covered by official envelopes, and under his own official frank. Or, if the Postmaster-General is bent on making the postal service a free advertising medium for the aforesaid publication, why should these papers be sent first to Washington and then again be transported at public cost? Copies of The New-York Times of Jan. 24, bearing the Postmaster-General's frank, and containing a defense of the President's appointments to office, have been circulated through the Mississippi Valley, and, probably, other parts of the country. Mr. Creswell has repeatedly lectured Congress on the duty and propriety of abolishing the franking privilege, but none of his arguments have been so forcible as this instance of abuse of the frank, furnished under his own hand.

The Western Christian Advocate wants no mistake made about what it believes. It promulgates disinetly its opinion that the soul will be regenerated, that the body will be regenerated, and that the earth will be regenerated. The soul will pass into the divine family, the body will exchange its carnality for spirituality, and assume incorruption. The earth, as to its primal elements, having been dissolved by fire, will form new combinations, so that there will be a new earth for the regenerated bodies and souls to dwell in. There is a mild flavor of materiality about this doctrine which may recommend it to some and which will render it decidedly disagreeable to others.

The English critics who used to ask "Who reads an American book ?" answer their own question nowa-days by devouring all the American publications they can find, and suffering consequent fits of abusive indigestion. For to the weakest, and silliest and thinnest of our books, which no American critic thinks worthy of notice, they devote column after column of criticism, caricaturing what are themselves caricatures, and expending a vast amount of time and ill-humor on paper windmills. It seems to be fun to them, and it certainly does n't hurt American literature, while it gives a taste of equivocal fame to writers who are scarcely ever heard of in their own country.

An astonishing rumor has recently prevailed in Virginia, the purport of it being that the Governor is about to appoint "four bundred Colonels of militia," which would give two or three dozen Colonels to every regiment. The Petersburg Progress says that of Colonels alone, in Virginia, regular and honorary, there cannot be less already than 10,000, including members of the Legislature, newspaper reporters lawyers, sheriffs, and other public men whose acknowledged right it is to be thus dubbed. If this sort of thing continues as it is now going on in all the States, plain "Mister" will be the most exclusive and distinguished title which a man can bear.

The Hartford Courant remarks that the claim is absurd that the lives of the passengers imperiled by the recent railroad disaster near Springfield, Mass., were saved by the Air-Brakes, as the connection was broken before the engineer knew that anything was wrong. To which a corre spondent adds that, if the Safety-Brake had been in use on that line, as it is on the Hurison and the Harlem, no serious damage could have resulted, as the brakes are applied by the mere separation of the locomotive from the train.

ERIE RESCUED AT LAST.

Continued from First Page

in some degree recovered from the panie into which he had been thrown by the policy of the Eric reformers, had sent two of his trusted agents to take presented of the building, with the aid of the police The gentlemen so delegated were Messrs. William P. Beiden and Henry N. Smith, the former once a partner of the late James Fisk, jr., when he was in the stort susiness in Broad-st., under the firm name of Plat, Beiden & Co., and the latter the senior member of the late stock brokerage firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. in Brond-st. Both these gentlemen approached Capt Petty and instructed him to post his men so as to take complete possession of all the offices into which the floor was divided, going with each detachment to the post which they had selected to see that the policemen were placed in accordance with their instructions. While this was going on information of what was doing was conveyed to the directors who were still sitting in secret session, with the intimation that they were likely to lose what they had gained, if they did not guard against the present action of Gould and his emissaries. One member returned word, however, that Gould could post as many policemea is he pleased, but they had possession and meant to

While these operations were going on, a dense crowd of employes and others filled the gallery, which skirted the upper part of the hall, and looked upon the incidents that were enacted below.

FORCING AN ENTRANCE TO GOULD'S ROOM

Shortly after the posting of the policemen, he Found of Directors having concluded their private ousiness, adjourned, and headed by Gens, Dix and Stevies, who had arrived some time before at the scene of operations, walked into the room of Vice-President Archer, which adjoined that of the late President, Jay Gould. Here it was observed that the sliding-door which separated the rooms of the President and Vice-President were closed. Gen. Sickles having in his band a written order from President Dix, ordering Jay Gould to relinquish all the property of the Erie Railway Company, desired Capt, Petty to serve it upon Gould, but Petty declined to do so, alleging in effect that it was not his business, as he was signply there to preserve the peace. Gen. Sickles then said that he would serve it, and requested Capt. Petry to go with him and protect him by his presence. This, Capt. Petty also declined to do, but stated that he would send one of his men. Gen. Sickles declined this offer, and demanded that Capt. Petty should go with him and peoeet him. Petty still refused to go, and Gen. Sickleams he would call upon the United States to project alm, and would serve President Dix's order himset Upon proceeding to open the doors dividing the offers it was discovered that they were held on the other site by a number of persons, and could not be opened. Freezick A. Lane, counsel to the old Board of Directors, and by a number of persons, and could not be by cerick A. Lanc, counsel to the old Board of Directors, and erick A. Lanc, counsel to the old Board of Directors, and now an ex-director, sprang to one of the sliving dose, and a stout, burly individual named John E. Kennedy the other, for the purpose of forcing them open. M. Lanc's strength was not equal to the occasion, who gas way to a Thurink reporter, who also turred in var. Without instruments of some kind it would be impossible to obtain access to Gould. An ice-pick was abtained and the doors slightly forced apart, when it was discovered that a number of policemen held the doors against the Frie Reformers and in the interest of Jay Gould. A wrench was then procured and wedged in between the doors, gradually forcing them assunder, matil they parted with a loud noise and allowed T. G. Shearman. Gould's cenned, to spring like a rating the most of Sickles's friends, who caught him and held him for a second, and then let him go. The doors in the mean time had been closed again, and the beaugers continued to work with their wrench until they were again forced open, when there was an instantaneous and unanimous ey of "There goes Gould; there goes flould?" as the late President of Erietywas seen springing successively through the doors of the suite of luxurnosity appointed offices, followed hotly by the besiegers, unit unanimous cry of There goes Gould; there goes Gould! as the late President of Erleywas seen springing successively through the doors of the suite of luxurously appointed offices, followed hotly by the besiegers, onthe he secured a temporary safety in the office of the comscion of the Erle Railway, at the further end of the hall. A short consultation was held and another effort was made to get into the apartment where Gould had secreted himself, but without effect, it was then determined to effect an entrance through the transom of another door situated at the head of the stairs on the Twenty-third-st, entrance, and Gen. Sickies called for a ladder, in order that he might mount it and get on the other side of the door, but just as the ladder was brought and he was about to ascend, Capt. Petty appeared and prohibited its use on the ground that it was a breach of the peace. Again balked, Gen. Sickies went back to the door of Gould's hiding-place first mentioned, followed by the police, but leaving man with the order to secure an entrance when unobserved and serve it on Gould. Meanwhile Gen. Sickies maintained a loud conversation with Capt. Petty, his remarks not being entirely relished by that officer. This had the effect of distracting attention was stationed was opened he sprang in, and after surveying the interior mobserved for ten minutes, cooly served the order on Gould, who was quite bitter and very much surprised at the proceeding.

After recovering his equanimity, Gould explained that it was not so much the service of the writ he deputy appeared through the door at which den. Sickles

surprised at the processing.

After recovering his equanimity, Gould explained that it was not so much the service of the writ he feared as personal violence. After the service the deputy appeared through the door at which Gen. Sickle and Capt. Petty were still disputing, and joyfully announced "he's served," "he's served." The cry was taken up and echoed from one end of the rooms to the other while the deputy signed as affidavit of his service of the order. Notwithstanding the service, Gould still continued to keep possession of the rooms to which Henry N. Smith, William P. Beides, T. G. Shearman, and a few others only were admitted.

SHEARMAN TO THE RESCUE. At about 4:30 p. m., another secret session of

the Board of Directors was held, and the outsiders again requested to have the room. While the attention of all as directed to another incident which was accurring T. G. Shearman, who had apparently changed his charse ter from that of a rat to that of a fox, staditidly approached the sliding-doors of the President's room which had once before been burst open during the day, and emickly proceeded to draw them together again and fasten them. Quick as Shearman was, Gen. Slekke was still quicker, and no sooner did his eye algation Shearman than he divined his purpose, viz. To exclude the Reformers, and force them to renew their context for the possession. Gen. Slekkes sprang forward, and thrusting Shearman from his path, quietly scated himself in the office of the President. Baffled, frantle with rash and scarcely knowing what course to pursa, shearman cried out in a loud voice. Police! Police! Superintendent Kelso, who had arrived at the Opera House some time before, rushed in, and denaaded of Shearman the cause of the outery. Shearman replied that "he was alone in the President's office and desiring to shut the doors, "was impeded by the man there," pointing to Gen. Slekkes, who was calm listener to all that Shearman had said. Kelso glanced inquiringly at Slekke, who stated that he was connect for the Eric Rom, and, choosing to cuter the President's room, had been obstructed by Shearman. Kelso declined to unerfere, stating that it was his duty to preserve the searc, and as he had not seen Mr. Shearman installed, he could do nothing in the matter but advise him to make the cutery incomising against those who had injured him, which advice was anything but palatable to Shearman. So atterly incomising the cuter to the more congenial society of Gould. Sherwood, and a band of ruitians may had evidently had enough of it for the time, and man had evidently had enough of it for the time, and man had evidently had enough of it for the time, and man had evidently had enough of it for the time, and man had evidently had enough of it for the time, and man had evidently had enough of it for the time, and man had evidently had enough of it for the time, and man had evidently had enough of T. G. Shearman, who had apparently changed his charm ter from that of a rat to that of a fex. stealthily ap-

THE OFFICERS ACKNOWLEDGE GEN. DIX M

PRESIDENT. After the new Board had permanently or ganized the more prominent officials in immediate stendance at the office were formally asked whether the would recognize the new officials and take their order from them, or not. Nearly all thus accosted acquiesce in the new order of things, and promised obedience. At about 5 p. m., General Superintendent Rucker of the discount of the dis

Rucker?"
"Yes, Sir," was the reply.
"Yes, Sir," was the reply.
"Are you attending to your official duties as usual, \$6"

"Are you attending to your official duties as usual, perintendent Eucker:

"Yes, Str." responded Rucker.

Gen. Sickles now approached, and asked Bucker whose recognized as the President of the Eric Railway Company. Rucker returned an evasive answer, and Sickles.

he recognized as the President of the passive answer, and Sigkle asked:

"Do you recognize Gen, John A. Dix as the President of the Eric Railway Company?" Rucker eaid, "I celetion for the Eric Railway Company?" Rucker eaid, "I celetion that the president of the Eric Railway Company?" Rucker eaid, "I celetion you must be your own Judge. I do not wish 8 force conviction upon you, but upon your reply to my question depends the continuance of your official concetion with the Eric Railway Company. Yes or Now will answer my question," concluded Gen. Sickles.

In vain Rucker protested his ignorance of all that had occurred, Gen. Sickles would accept of no excuse and called upon Vice President Archer and asked who was called upon Vice President Archer and asked who will replay the provident of the Road. Archer answered, "Gen. Dix." Rucker finally begging a private interview Sickles cospected, and the result was the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUFFRINTENDENT. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, President Eric R. R. Co.—SHE is have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cenmunication of this date, and to reply that your authority and orders as President of the Eric Railway are and shall be respected by me. Very respectfully, shall be respected by me. Very respectfully.

The following is another of the same sort:

ALDITOR'S OFFICE, ERIR RAILWAY, Narch H, 1872.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, March II, 1872

The Hon. Jours A. Dix. President line &